



Our World of ATRP From surfaces over fluorinated copolymers to gold nanoparticles and biologically active miktoarm stars

Hvilsted, Søren

Publication date:
2011

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Hvilsted, S. (2011). *Our World of ATRP From surfaces over fluorinated copolymers to gold nanoparticles and biologically active miktoarm stars*. Abstract from Nordic Polymer Days 2011, Stockholm, Sweden.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Our World of ATRP

From surfaces over fluorinated copolymers to gold nanoparticles and biologically active miktoarm stars

Søren Hvilsted

Danish Polymer Centre, Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering
Technical University of Denmark, Building 227, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark
sh@kt.dtu.dk

The presentation will be a journey through the last decade illuminating our activities in the World of atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP). Since the early start where we established the ATRP potential^{1,2} of pentafluorostyrene (FS) we have extensively exploited the advantages of this controlled polymerization technique in the development of a multitude of different polymer materials responsive to various external stimuli the so-called smart polymer materials. All of the basic advantages of ATRP: polymerization of functional monomers and control of polymer chain structure, end-groups, reactivity, molecular weight and the relatively narrow polydispersity have been exploited to prepare block and star copolymers and employ surface-initiated polymerization. In addition, multifunctional initiators and macroinitiators based on both commercially available and in-house prepared polymers as well as macromonomers have been utilized.

The continued tour will elucidate the application of FS as the workhorse for development of low energy surface materials,³ triblock copolymers intended as electrolytes for Li⁺ batteries,⁴ nearly insoluble fluorinated nanoparticles,⁵ and fluorinated copolymers with pendant sulfonates intended for hydrogen fuel cells.⁶ The applicability of ATRP was later additionally extended to prepare (co)polymers from fluorinated and other functional methacrylates.⁷⁻¹⁰ In our hands also azobenzene containing block copolymethacrylates have shown a promising potential for volume holographic optical storage.¹¹⁻¹⁴ The star concept has also been employed in the preparation of amphiphilic model block copolymers for rheological investigations.^{15,16} The attractive surface-initiated ATRP concept has been exploited by grafting styrene from cellulose,¹⁷ and more recently used to create biofunctional surfaces¹⁸ e.g. PPEGMA on PEEK¹⁹ and PP able to repel a protein such as insulin aspart^{B28}. Most recently novel bionanomaterials have been prepared by combination of ring opening polymerization (ROP) and ATRP resulting in cancer therapeutic gold nanoparticles.²⁰ In addition, a combination of “click chemistry” and ATRP furnished miktoarm core crosslinked stars with the biologically active moieties, estradiol and L-lysine, on the surface.²¹

1) Jankova, Hvilsted, *Macromolecules* **36** (2003) 1753-1758. 2) Hvilsted, Borkar, Siesler, Jankova, In: *ACS Symposium Series* **854** (2003) 236-249. 3) Borkar, Jankova, Siesler, Hvilsted, *Macromolecules* **37** (2004) 788-794. 4) Jankova, Jannasch, Hvilsted, *J. Mater. Chem.* **14** (2004) 2902-2908. 5) Jankova, Hvilsted, *J. Fluor. Chem.* **162** (2005) 241-250. 6) Dimitrov, Jankova, and S. Hvilsted, *J. Polym. Sci. A: Polym. Chem.* **46** (2008) 7827-7834. 7) Hansen, Jankova, Hvilsted, *Eur. Polym. J.* **43** (2007) 255-293. 8) Hansen, Haddleton, Hvilsted, *J. Polym. Sci. A: Polym. Chem.* **45** (2007) 5770-5780. 9) Hansen, Gerstenberg, Haddleton, Hvilsted, *J. Polym. Sci. A: Polym. Chem.* **46** (2008) 8097-8111. 10) Bednarek, Jankova, Hvilsted, *J. Polym. Sci. A: Polym. Chem.* **45** (2007) 333-340. 11) Forcén, Oriol, Sánchez, Rodríguez, Alcalá, Hvilsted, Jankova, *Eur. Polym. J.* **44** (2008) 72-78. 12) Gimeno, Forcén, Pinol, Oriol, Sánchez, Rodríguez, Alcalá, Jankova, Hvilsted, *Eur. Polym. J.* **45** (2009) 262-271. 13) Hvilsted, Sánchez, Alcalá, *J. Mater. Chem.* **19** (2009) 6641-6648. 14) Hvilsted, *Highlights Chem. Technol.* **6**(9) (2009) T71. 15) Hietala, Mononen, Strandman, Järvi, Torkkeli, Jankova, Hvilsted, Tenhu, *Polymer* **48** (2007) 4087-4096. 16) Hietala, Strandman, Jarvi, Torkkeli, Jankova, Hvilsted, Tenhu, *Macromolecules* **42** (2009) 1726-1732. 17) Plackett, Jankova, Egsgaard, Hvilsted, *Biomacromolecules* **6** (2005) 2474-2484. 18) Fristrup, Jankova, Hvilsted, *Soft Matter* **5** (2009) 4623-4634. 19) Fristrup, Jankova, Hvilsted, *Polym. Chem.* **1** (2010) 1696-1701. 20) Javakhishvili, Hvilsted, *Biomacromolecules* **10** (2009) 74-81. 21) Javakhishvili, Hvilsted, *Polym. Chem.* **1** (2010) 1650-1661.